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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/80 of 28 April 1999, the interim report prepared by Ofelia Calcetas-Santos, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

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Report on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/80 of 28 April 1999, in which the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with all necessary human and financial assistance, to urge all relevant parts of the United Nations system to cooperate closely with the Special Rapporteur in order to make the full discharge of her mandate possible and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and a report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fifth session.

II. Working methods and activities

A. Working methods

2. In her previous reports, the Special Rapporteur has focused upon the three elements of her mandate, namely sales, prostitution and pornography as they pertain to commercial sexual exploitation. Very early on she identified three catalysts that she believes are both causative and preventive of commercial sexual exploitation — namely the justice system, the media and education. The crucial role that these catalysts play has been validated throughout her research into these issues. It soon became apparent that the role of another, and perhaps the most fundamental, catalyst needed to be examined — the family. In a vast number of cases where a child has been exploited, the roots of this exploitation can be traced back to the familial situation.

3. For her forthcoming report to the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur will therefore focus upon the relationship between domestic violence, abuse and neglect, and the susceptibility of the child to being ensnared in exploitative situations.

4. In order to obtain a comparative overview of developments relating to domestic violence and commercial sexual exploitation, in June 1999 the Special Rapporteur sent a circular to all Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations soliciting information to be used in her report to the Commission on Human Rights on the following:

(a) Studies that have been carried out in this regard, especially those considering the link between abuse and neglect in the home and subsequent entry into prostitution;

(b) How cases of abuse and neglect come to the attention of Governments, agencies and organizations;

(c) Where statistics are available regarding domestic violence and neglect:

(i) What are the types of relationships between the abuser and abused (i.e. husband/wife, parent/child, domestic partners, etc.)?

(ii) What is the frequency of the abuse?

(iii) What is the specific type or nature of abuse that the Government, organization, etc. has had experience of?

(d) Concerning the legal structure to deal with situations of abuse and neglect:

(i) Who can bring a complaint on behalf of the abused/neglected child?

(ii) Who has primary care of the child after a complaint has been filed?

(iii) What action is taken after cases of domestic violence are reported?

(iv) What legal or other resources are available to children who have been abused or neglected?

(e) Any national, regional and international initiatives that have been taken to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and neglect.

5. By September 1999, replies had been received from two Governments, Kenya and Qatar, from the World Trade Organization, from the South African National Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect and from the following non-governmental organizations (NGOs): the Ecumenical Network for Youth Action, ECPAT (The Global Network to End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking) and Save the Children UK. An analysis of all replies received will be submitted in the forthcoming report of the Special Rapporteur to the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights. The Special Rapporteur would reiterate her request to all Governments, United Nations agencies and those NGOs working with the concerns of her mandate for relevant information and materials to be sent to her at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, to assist her in the preparation of her forthcoming report.

B. Activities

6. The Special Rapporteur attended an expert meeting organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) entitled "Sexual abuse of children, child pornography and paedophilia on the Internet: an international challenge", held in Paris on 18 and 19 January 1999. The meeting brought together some 300 participants, including NGOs, institutions and specialists tackling this phenomenon, in order to formulate a global plan of action against these crimes. The meeting dealt initially with the traditional problem of sexual abuse of children and paedophilia, and then considered this in the context of the Internet under three themes — the promotion of the free flow of information in a manner that would not place children at greater risk of sexual exploitation; how to make the Internet safe for children to use; and the need for research, information-monitoring and sensitization of the public. It will be recalled that the Special Rapporteur discussed extensively the possible dangers to children of the information highway in her report to the Commission on Human Rights in 1998 (E/CN.4/1998/101).

7. The participants at the conference put forward a declaration and an action plan that proposes certain measures for UNESCO and for Governments, international agencies, NGOs, industry, educators, parents, law enforcement agencies and the media. Following the conference, UNESCO set up "Innocence in Danger", an international Internet education and safety programme. The programme has been designed to gather information and create networks among all industries and community action groups to avoid duplication of efforts regarding Internet education for children and for adults.

8. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the contribution that UNESCO is making towards the elaboration of strategies towards the protection of children from abuse and exploitation through the Internet.

9. Following her attendance at this important gathering, in February 1999 the Special Rapporteur sent a note verbale to the conference participants requesting that she be informed of continuing developments globally within the sphere of paedophilia and the Internet. She would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have responded to this request and to reiterate her appeal for such information to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and other bodies who are in a position to assist her in this way. Information received will contribute greatly to the preparation of her future reports to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly.

10. The Special Rapporteur attended the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 27 April to 6 May 1999. During the debate on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the Special Rapporteur reiterated her advocacy for a more holistic treatment of juvenile justice so that whilst efforts continue to get State parties to implement international standards for the protection of children in conflict with the law effectively, similar standards should be developed for child victims seeking protection under the law. She emphasized the importance, both as a remedial and a preventive strategy, that these standards avoid the revictimization of the child complainant in the judicial process.

11. The Special Rapporteur urged the Commission to include the issue of child pornography when it considers computer crimes at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in April 2000. She also invited the attention of the Commission to her consistent findings regarding the close linkage between children under her mandate and drug abuse. She recommended that the Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention take this factor into account in its initiatives, including in-depth data gathering and analysis of drug abuse by children, disaggregated by age, sex and other personal situations that might contribute to the vulnerability of children to such addictions.

12. The Special Rapporteur also invited the attention of the Commission to the ongoing working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. She stressed the need for coordination between the working group and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (draft protocols against the smuggling of migrants and on trafficking in persons). The Special Rapporteur attended the fourth session of this Committee, which was held in Vienna from 28 June to 9 July.

13. Since the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, the Special Rapporteur has carried out two country missions. The first of these was a two-country visit, to Belgium and the Netherlands, at the invitation of the Governments. The Special Rapporteur visited Brussels from 30 November to 2 December 1998 and The Hague and Amsterdam on 3 and 4 December 1998. During the visit, she consulted both governmental and non-governmental organizations on issues pertaining to her mandate.

14. The Special Rapporteur had been interested in visiting these two countries to investigate more closely the particular

concerns of her mandate as they are faced by developed countries and, more specifically, to carry out a country visit to Western Europe. Her interest in Belgium had primarily arisen following the shocking case of Marc Dutroux, the man charged with the kidnap, rape and murder of several young girls, amongst suspicions that he was part of an organized network of paedophiles. In the event, little new information regarding the Dutroux case was available as he has not yet been brought to trial, but the Special Rapporteur was given a very useful overview of the situation of children being trafficked into both countries for various purposes.

15. The Special Rapporteur was also interested in learning more about how countries with extensive Internet access are dealing with the challenges being presented by this medium in the context of her mandate.

16. The Special Rapporteur warmly thanks the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands and the people she had the privilege of meeting during the visit for their open and fruitful dialogue with her. The report of this mission will be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth session.

17. At the invitation of the Government of Guatemala, the Special Rapporteur visited the country from 19 to 30 July 1999 to study the issues of sale, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. During her mission, the Special Rapporteur met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and several high-level officials of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the Government. She met with departmental and religious authorities, with representatives of several embassies, with NGOs and with private individuals.

18. The Special Rapporteur visited four cities in Guatemala: Tecum Uman, Escuintla, Guatemala City and Coban. She conducted on-site investigations at night in these cities in order to observe the situation of children in streets, bars and nightclubs, and she also had the opportunity to visit several orphanages in Guatemala City.

19. There was great media interest in the visit, which focused primarily on the issue of sale of children and its connection with international adoption. The Special Rapporteur spoke with the press throughout the visit, and shared the following preliminary findings and recommendations with them:

(a) The participation of lawyers and notaries in international adoptions is irregular and largely unsupervised, and both governmental and non-governmental sectors have expressed the need to revise the adoption procedures and their follow-up;

(b) In many international adoptions of Guatemalan children, a "sale" is involved;

(c) The Government needs to create legal instruments to regulate and supervise the adoption process by strengthening its adoption laws and to implement a new child and youth code, as it agreed to do when it ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(d) A programme needs to be started to provide human rights training, and specifically child rights training, to the National Police.

20. The Special Rapporteur would like to thank the Government of Guatemala for extending the invitation to her, and to express her appreciation for the cooperation and assistance provided both by the Government and by United Nations agencies, especially the field office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Guatemala, the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala and the United Nations Development Programme.

21. The report of the visit to Guatemala will also be presented to the Commission on Human Rights at its next session.

22. At the invitation of the Government, the Special Rapporteur will visit the Republic of Fiji from 11 to 15 October 1999. The Special Rapporteur has become concerned about reports she has received which indicate that Fiji and some other Pacific islands are becoming popular new destinations for child sex tourists — those who travel to certain locations primarily for the purpose of sexually abusing children, or who commit such abuses during an otherwise legitimate vacation.

23. The Special Rapporteur intends to meet with representatives from the Government of Fiji, with legislators, with members of the tourism sector and with non-governmental organizations and other agencies working for the protection of children.

III. International developments relating to the mandate

24. At the 1996 World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI) of the Organization of American States was mandated to collect and disseminate all available information on the subject in Latin America. In March 1999, a seminar entitled "Sexual violence and exploitation of children in Latin America and the Caribbean"

was held in Montevideo where IACI presented 10 research studies that had been carried out since the Congress. The countries involved were Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay, and the aim of the research was to promote the development of strategies and plans of action focused on preventing sexual exploitation of children.

25. The research concluded that in all of these countries, many thousands of children were victims of the diverse forms of sexual exploitation — prostitution, child trafficking, child pornography and sex tourism — and that there were many common elements amongst the countries which justified further treatment of the subject at the regional level.

26. The Final Declaration of the Conference called for the States to create a regional task force to study and propose legal reforms to the legislation currently in effect taking into account the growing presence of commercial sexual abuse and exploitation, and to classify new crimes committed against children, such as criminalizing the production, distribution, commercialization and possession of child pornography. The Declaration recognized the need for sensitization and public information campaigns on the subject at the national level, and for the integration of sex education into the school system as another tool of protection for children. The Special Rapporteur would like to add her endorsement of this Declaration and would urge the States concerned to implement the commitments they made at the earliest possible opportunity.

27. An NGO consultation entitled "Trafficking and the global sex industry: need for a human rights framework" was held in Geneva on 21 and 22 June 1999. The consultation was the joint initiative of four non-governmental organizations — Anti-Slavery International, the Coalition against Trafficking in Women, the International Human Rights Law Group and International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism — and brought together NGOs and representatives of United Nations bodies active in the fight against trafficking in persons and other relevant issues. The consultation recognized that although the crime of trafficking in persons involves trafficking in women, men and children, a distinction must be made between adults and children because the legal status and needs of children differ significantly from those of adults. Although the consultation dealt primarily with the issue of trafficking of women for the purposes of sexual exploitation, the Special Rapporteur welcomes such initiatives which serve to keep alive the public debate as to the best ways to combat this rapidly growing phenomenon which affects women and children equally.

28. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the adoption in June 1999 of International Labour Organization Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The Convention states: "Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency" (art. 1) and describes "the worse forms of child labour" (art. 3) as comprising:

(a) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

(c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

(d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

29. Child labour was discussed during the twenty-fourth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, held in Geneva in June 1999 (see E/CN/4/Sub.2/1999/17). The Special Rapporteur was particularly concerned to hear that reports were again made to the Working Group regarding the sexual exploitation of domestic child workers. She was particularly shocked to hear of the alarming incidence of abuse of girls in domestic service in embassies. It was reported that not only did such girls, most of them minors, have no means of redress, in most cases their employers had diplomatic status and were therefore immune from punishment. According to one organization working in France, 25 per cent of the victims it helped were children working for diplomats. Their geographical origins varied, and included the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Togo, Eritrea, the Sudan and Madagascar. Many of them had been placed in domestic service by their parents in the hope that they would be sent to school, while others had been handed over by their parents to a creditor or had been abducted.

30. The Working Group also addressed the issue of the traffic in human organs and tissues. The group was shown a videotape containing information on traffic in organs involving children and adults, and which referred to Latin

American countries and the Russian Federation. The Chairperson of the Group noted that the serious nature of the information on the videotape justified the Working Group's decision to consider the issue, despite information denying that such traffic took place. The Working Group requested the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of her mandate, to continue to pay attention to issues relating to the traffic in children, such as organ transplantation.

31. In August 1999, the Special Rapporteur contacted the World Health Organization requesting a meeting with relevant medical personnel who would be in a position to advise her first-hand as to the medical feasibility of allegations of this nature. The meeting was scheduled to take place in September 1999.

32. The Special Rapporteur welcomes the creation in 1999 of the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC). The goal of the Centre is primarily to provide a coordinated international response to the problem of missing and exploited children. Since its inception ICMEC has been working towards the creation of an international resource centre, towards the identification of "best practices", to raising public awareness, and to develop tools and guidelines for decision makers and practitioners. It intends to build a global network to disseminate images and information over the Internet regarding missing and exploited children, and to advocate for changes in law, treaty and policy to better protect children and improve the response in cases of children thus affected.

IV. Country-specific and regional developments

A. Africa

Egypt

33. In March 1999 the Government of Egypt launched an investigation into reports of the selling of children's organs. According to reports it received 25 children died within a three-month period in 1998. The children were all housed at an orphanage in Menoufiya province, and had died from heart failure and other medical problems.[1]

Nigeria

34. The Special Rapporteur is alarmed to receive reports indicating that Nigeria has become a transit country through which children are being trafficked to Gabon. The children and their families are often promised better lives or educational opportunities in other countries in order to lure them away from home. Once in Gabon, the children find themselves as labourers or slaves on plantations. The children have little or no money with which to pay for their passage home even if they could leave the plantations on which they work. In recent years the Nigerian Immigration Service has attempted to stop this form of trafficking and has carried out several raids on trafficking rings. In 1996, one such raid resulted in the freeing of 86 child slaves, and another in 1997 released children of Nigerian, Togolese, Beninese and Ghanaian origin.

B. Asia and the Pacific

Australia

35. The Special Rapporteur continues to receive reports of abuses committed by Australian men in other countries of the Asian and Pacific region. In May 1999 one man was found guilty of child sex offences he had committed in early 1997 while travelling in Phnom Penh. The offences included sexual intercourse and other offences against underage girls and of possessing and displaying child pornography. He took pictures of the girls, some as young as 11, while in Cambodia, and then smuggled them back to Australia where he showed them to a co-worker.[2] Another trial took place in 1999 in Melbourne, Australia, of a man charged with sexually abusing children in Fiji. He was prosecuted under the Crimes (Child Sex Tourism) Act, which was introduced in 1994 to combat the sexual abuse of children overseas by Australians.

China

36. China and the United Nations Children's Fund have devised a five-year plan of cooperation to be implemented from 2001 to 2005, which will focus, *inter alia*, on child abduction and the protection of girls' rights. The plan is intended to provide greater protection to children at risk of abduction and to street children, and to focus on health and education issues among the children of migrant workers in cities

Fiji

37. In Fiji, an Australian man is awaiting trial[3] on 34 counts of child sexual offences. He was arrested in August 1997 after Fijian police were notified by Australian police that a computer linked to this man contained pornographic images of underage Fijian girls.

Japan

38. In Tokyo in November 1998, a 14-year-old boy admitted to forcing his 14-year-old girlfriend to have sex with a 39-year-old teacher for 30,000 yen (US$ 260) on ten occasions to help repay the debts that the boy had accrued playing computer poker games. The boy threatened the girl with ending the relationship if she did not cooperate. The Special Rapporteur has on previous occasions expressed her concern about gambling addiction as a catalyst for children entering into prostitution, and is particularly concerned to learn of cases where such an addiction results in children enforcing prostitution upon others.

Solomon Islands

39. In the Solomon Islands, a three-day conference held in January 1999 focused on child protection. The conference recognized that child abuse was occurring in the Islands and that concrete action must be taken to address it. A series of specific recommendations for action emerged from the conference, including a review of relevant existing legislation, the establishment of a child protection unit within the police force and the adoption of the Stockholm Agenda for Action as a framework to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of the children of the Solomon Islands.

Sri Lanka

40. The Special Rapporteur has received reports that child prostitution in Sri Lanka is continuing to increase and affects boys in particular. Sources estimate that there are 15,000 boy prostitutes in one particular beach resort at present, a number which is more than double the 1991 estimate. According to children's rights activists, boy sex tourism is an open industry on the beaches and it is alleged that children as young as eight are involved. Activists have been disappointed by the lack of public outcry from the sectors of society that are in a position to improve the situation of children, such as parents, the local community and regional leaders. Activists have voiced their suspicions that the hesitancy to raise an outcry may come from a fear of losing the income generated from the tourists. Others have suggested that the reluctance to protest publicly about the sexual abuse of children stems from a sense of fatalism: if a boy enters prostitution, it is his karma. It is also feared that young boys are being trafficked out of the same area.[4] The Special Rapporteur welcomes the involvement of the Government of Sri Lanka and commends it for its efforts to help combat sexual abuse of children. In April 1999, a Norwegian was arrested by the tourist police for alleged sexual involvement with a 14-year-old boy.

Taiwan Province of China

41. According to a report received by the Special Rapporteur, 762 people were involved in sexual transactions with children or juveniles in Taiwan Province of China between January and November 1998. In addition, during that same period 468 traffickers were arrested and 1,100 children were rescued from sexual exploitation by authorities. It is estimated that 70 per cent of sexual abuse cases in Taiwan Province involve children, which indicates that the incidence of abuse has not declined in recent years. In addition, pornography continues to be a problem, with 70 per cent of the 30 most popular Web sites dealing with pornography.[5]

C. Eastern Europe

Commonwealth of Independent States

42. On 29 June 1999 the first ever global chatroom on sexual trafficking in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)was held. The chatroom was sponsored by Moscow's MiraMed Institute, which invited the international community to join human rights organizations from across the former Soviet Union and Mongolia to come on-line to discuss trafficking in their regions. MiraMed estimates that tens of thousands of women and children from CIS are trafficked into forced prostitution in more than 43 countries. An estimated 1,500 people participated in the chatroom, which included 173 sites from the region, as well as 52 international groups from Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.[6]

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil

43. The Special Rapporteur commends the Government of Brazil for increasing its efforts to combat the production and dissemination of child pornography over the Internet. In 1998 six individuals were arrested, charged with distributing pornographic images involving children as young as two years old. Reports indicate that a large percentage of Web sites depicting children in pornographic activities originate in Brazil. The authorities there have attempted to shut down as many of the Web sites as possible and have prosecuted those involved. Brazilian law provides for a penalty of up to five years in prison for those found guilty of involvement in child pornography.

Costa Rica

44. Earlier this year, a Cable News Network documentary highlighted the problem of the rapid growth of child sex tourism in Costa Rica. Both government and tourist authorities have been keen to promote the development of Costa Rica as a tourist destination, but with this has come the unfortunate side effect of attracting less desirable visitors. In addition, many children are abused by tourists who may visit the country in pursuit of acceptable tourist activities but who take advantage of the situation that they find. Studies that have been carried out indicate that the abusers are primarily of United States, German, Australian, British and French nationality.[7]

Cuba

45. In April, seven Cubans were sentenced for sex offences involving schoolgirls. Five men and two women received sentences of 3 to 30 years for corruption and procuring of minors and were accused of forcing girls, with either promises of money or threats of physical force, to perform sexual acts. The seven were convicted under Cuba's recently modified Penal Code, which increased penalties for sex offences involving minors.[8]

E. Western Europe and other States

European Union

46. The European Union has funded a programme to educate people about the dangers and problems of child sex tourism. Part of this programme included the creation of videos to be shown in aeroplanes, and by May 1999, more than 400,000 educational leaflets had been distributed in France, Belgium and Germany.[9]

Germany

47. In December 1998, a German man was convicted of sexual abuse of children in Bangkok and Pattaya, Thailand. He was found guilty of abusing 12 children, mostly boys between the ages of 10 and 13. He committed those offences while working as a foreman for a German company in Bangkok.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

48. The Special Rapporteur welcomes several new developments, which include the issuance to police of new Home Office guidelines that treat child prostitutes as victims of crime rather than as offenders. In addition, the Special Rapporteur is encouraged by the United Kingdom's effort to strengthen links between courts, schools, and social and health services in order to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children, as well as by the introduction of extraterritorial legislation giving United Kingdom courts the power to prosecute people accused of sexually abusing children.[10] In March 1999, detectives from the United Kingdom trained police in Thailand in the methods of investigating child sex offences.[11]

United States of America

49. In March 1999, the United States successfully prosecuted its first case under a 1994 federal law targeting sex tourists who abuse children. A United States man was found guilty following his arrest on charges that he had obtained false birth records for a 15-year-old Honduran boy he had smuggled into the country. The boy had been living with and being abused by him for almost a year.[12]

Notes

[1] Associated Press, "Egypt orphanage accused of selling children's organs", 19 March 1999.

[2] Australian Associated Press, "Western Australian tourist guilty of 24 overseas child sex charges", AAP newsfeed, 26 May 1999.

[3] As of September 1999.

[4] Marwann Macan-Markar, "No protests for paedophile's prey", *Sun*, 16 May 1999.

[5] *ECPAT Newsletter* No. 26, January 1999, citing *ECPAT-Taiwan Newsletter* No. 2, Oct./Nov. 1998.

[6] A transcript and summary of the discussions is available from MiraMed at halcyon.com.

[7] Casa Alianza, press release, 1 March 1999, at http://www.casa-alianza.org.

[8] "Court jails seven for sex crimes", *ECPAT Newsletter*, May 1999.

[9] Rory Watson, "In-flight video bid to combat sex tourism", *Herald* (Glasgow, United Kingdom), 27 May 1999.

[10] "Victim status for child prostitutes", *Daily telegraph*, 7 October 1998.

[11] "UK police aid Thai paedophile crackdown", *ECPAT Newsletter*, May 1999.

[12] "Florida professor guilty of importing boy for sex", ibid.